



NO. 3.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Below are details of the important news received on Sunday from France. It will be observed that no definite cause of the movements at Paris and Lyons, which have resulted so unfortunately, is assigned; but it is probable that they were the immediate effect of the late tyrannical law against associations. It is very evident that although republicans of France are again manacled, they will not long wear their chains. The accounts, it will be seen, are all one sided, the liberal papers having all been muzzled or suppressed.

(From Galignani's Messenger of 12th April.)

EVENTS AT LYONS AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Ministerial Evening Journal gives the following details relative to the events at Lyons:—"The government received this morning by express a report of the proceedings at Lyons on Wednesday. It presents a lamentable picture, since French blood has been shed, but at the same time affords positive assurance of the triumph of order and the laws. For several days the authorities had been warned, and were prepared for sinister occurrences. Every thing showed that the agitators, despairing of success in the capital, where the magistracy is sustained by the National Guards and the garrison, determined to make an attempt in the provinces, and the unfortunate city of Lyons, the capital of industry, obtained the deplorable preference. Although the court was sitting, the place St. Jean was completely free from any assemblage of the people, and this solitude evidently proved that the anarchists had determined to come en masse. In fact, they made their appearance about 11 o'clock. A man read an incendiary address, and in a few minutes after the barricades were begun. The Prefect, without a moment's hesitation, gave orders for their being destroyed.

Major Gen. Bouchet, who commands the department of the Couches du Reone under General Aimard, directly brought the troops forward. The Gendarmery under Col. Ganuett, and the Infantry, assailed the barricades with the most determined resolution, and carried them under a brisk fire. The Prefect never quitted the troops during the action. The barricades were all thrown down as soon as they were raised, but still there was a great many seriously wounded, and some killed—but the greatest loss was not on the side of the troops. The severest part of the action took place in the Place de la Prefecture. The anarchists found their most solid intrenchments in the new temporary hall, and it became necessary to beat down the palisades with cannon shot. They were soon destroyed, and those who had endeavored to defend them were put to flight. The place was then entered by the troops, and a long exchange of musketry ensued between the soldiery and the insurgents, who had stationed themselves in what is called the Organ Gallery. Cannon were again used, the Gallery was forced from the alley, and entered. A house filled with rioters, armed with muskets, was burst open by means of petards. A great number of prisoners were taken, some wounded, and others blacked with gunpowder. At every point the troops had the advantage. Other engagements took place on the bridges, at the Place des Terreaux, and at La Croix Rousse.

The cannon and musketry were firing for several hours together in midst of this commercial city, where nothing could be heard but the sound of the looms, if faction had not attempted to put a stop to them. During a contest of five hours the troops displayed a firmness which must put an end to the criminal hopes of those who, it is said, relied upon their defection. At 4 o'clock the action ceased. Dispatches from all the surrounding country, as well as St. Etienne, Macon, and Dijon, announce that all was quiet there."

It appears that the workmen made their first advance in columns, and in good order, towards the

Palais of Justice, announcing their resolution to protect their brethren then before the Court, as the Judges were defended by the troops. Numbers of them were armed.

After ineffectual injunctions to them to retire, hostilities commenced, and about twenty-five soldiers were put *hors de combat*. Upon this the troops retorted with great vigor. The workmen, on their side, defended themselves with intrepidity. Their movements were directed with great regularity and the orders given were followed with the utmost precision. The artillery drove them for shelter into the narrow streets in the centre of the town, and particularly in the Rue Merciere, where it was difficult to reach them. The number of workmen engaged in the combat is said to amount to between seven and eight thousand.

(From Galignani's Messenger of 15th April.)

The Government has received news from Lyons, by express, to the evening of the 12th inst. The day had been bloody and decisive. The rebels, driven from other positions, took refuge in three or four churches, among others in the cathedral, which it was necessary to besiege. All who were shut up in it perished; their number is supposed to be 200. The rebels had also possession of two posts, one at Fourviere, seated on a hill commanding the Saone, which the troops took by assault, killing or making prisoners all who were found in it, and the other was that of St. George, which also was being attacked with the utmost vigor. All the communications have been re-established, and comparative order and tranquility have succeeded four days of disasters and affliction.

A letter from St Etienne, dated 11th inst. at six in the evening, announces that some rioters had on that day made an attempt to gain possession of a manufactory of arms, but were defeated. A soldier was killed in the square before the Hotel de Ville.

A letter of the 13th from Chatons-sur-Saone says:—"Encouraged by the news of the insurrection at Lyons, the Republican faction has attempted a movement here which has been speedily repressed.

In order to comprehend the fully late unhappy state of Lyons, a correct idea of the occurrences of Wednesday, the 9th, must be formed. According to letters worthy of confidence, the action commenced at several points at the same time, and in parts of the town beyond the 2 rivers which intersect it. The efforts of the insurgents, however, were principally directed to the environs of the Palais de Justice that is, in the quarter beyond the Saone.

Driven back upon the bridges and afterwards forced from them, they were compelled to concentrate themselves in a species of delta, the sides of which were formed by the Reus Merciere, Grenette, and de l'Hopital, and containing a great many very narrow and populous streets. Here they were enclosed ever since Wednesday, and it was evidently the plan of the General to keep them as it were blockaded, and drive them to surrender without further effusion of blood. There are, however, sufficient numbers of lives lost to be deplored. It is said that about 200 of the troops were on that day put *hors de combat*—120 of these were carried to the hospital, and the rest were killed on the spot.—The losses on the side of the rebels were much more considerable. It is said that no less than 600 of them were killed and wounded. The injury done to the telegraph is attributed to some fugitives who escaped from the combat. The spirit of the peasantry in the neighborhood of Lyons is unquestionably favourable to the maintenance of order.

EVENTS AT PARIS.

(From Galignani's Paris Messenger of April 12.)

Several members of the Societe des Droits de l'Homme were arrested yesterday.

Government have taken strong precautionary measures for securing the tranquillity of the capital. The troops are consigned to their barracks, with a battalion of each regiment for pickets. Catridges have been delivered out, and during the last night

numerous patrols have paraded the streets. It is satisfactory to be able to announce that perfect tranquillity prevailed. A few groups assembled in the populous quarters of the city yesterday, at the hour when the workmen usually go to dinner, dispersed on the remonstrances of the police.

(From the Galignani's Messenger of April 13.)

The band of rioters who last night attempted to renew the scenes of the Cloitre St. Mery in the capital, have been, as we fully anticipated in our count, given in a preceding column, which written between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, seated at every point by the bravery and devotion the troops and National Guards, who vied with each other in zeal and energy to put an end to the lawless and desperate outrages. The insurgents placed themselves at the windows in the seven streets in which they had taken their stand, where they could fire in comparative safety upon troops and the National Guards, and thus assenate their brave antagonists. They kept up in a manner an occasional firing during the entire night which was not returned by the troops; but with daylight enabled the latter to act, to take possession of every barricade, and every house which afforded them shelter, was but the work of an hour; and, between 7 and 8 o'clock, they were master of every hostile position. It is stated (but in the disorder necessarily prevailing at a moment like the present we cannot vouch for the truth of every statement receive) that in one of the houses, a number of rioters were discovered, who had been most active in their murderous assault of the National Guards and soldiery, and that not one of them were suffered to escape alive.

The insurgents were evidently intimidated at the break of day by the display of the force which surrounded them on all sides, and by the arrival of the artillery; they immediately abandoned their advanced barricades, and retreated to the narrow streets and alleys, which were then blockaded by the armed force on all sides, and several prisoners made.

The National Guards of the Banlieue arrived in Paris during the night, and were stationed in the Place du Caroussel, and with other detachments, are now patrolling the disturbed quarters. At six in the morning when the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours mounted their horses and rode to the scene of disturbance, taking the Quays, the Place de Greve, and the adjacent streets, to the Rue St. Martin. They were received in their progress with the warmest acclamations from the troops, the National Guards and the people. They returned to the Tuileries at eight o'clock.

In the 7th arrondissement the whole population, and especially the working men, beheld with indignation the assassination of a drummer and a grenadier of the 7th Legion who were walking alone. An officer of the staff on his way with orders for the 12th legion, received a bullet; which pierced his arm and entered his side. His life, however, is not despaired of. The National Guards and the Line received each other with cries of Viva la Garde Nationale! At the Pointe St. Eustache the barricades were carried by a column of two battalions of the 4th Legion of the National Guards, one of the 10th, one of the 1st, and a battalion of the 54th of the Line. M. Chapuis, Col. of the 4th Legion, a most gallant officer, was wounded in the arm by a bullet, and was replaced in the command by Gen. Allez. The lamps, as a matter of course, were broken by the insurgents in a part of the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, as well as in several of the adjacent streets, but their absence was made up for by the inhabitants lighting up their houses. The Minister of the Interior remained almost constantly on horseback during the evening. He was with Gen. Bugeaud at the attack of a barricade; a young auditor of the Council of State, an officer of the National Guards, who was on horseback by his side, received a bullet in the collar bone.

P. S.—(One o'clock)—His majesty is now review-

ing the troops in the Place du Carrousel, preparatory to riding through the quarters of Paris which, have become the seat of disorder, as he did in June 1832, he was received by the troops and National Guards, as well as the assembled crowd, with enthusiastic cheers, and cries of Vive le Roi! Vive Louis Philippe!

Cavalry, infantry, and masses of the citizen troops remain under arms ready to act at a moment's notice, should their services be again called for, of which however, we are happy to announce no apprehension is entertained. A great number of prisoners were made at the various barricades. As the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were passing the Rue du Ponceau, two shots were fired at them, happily without effect.

The National announces that the patent of M. Mie, printer of the Tri une, has been withdrawn. The number of this morning has not appeared.

PARIS, April 14.—The disastrous events at Lyons, which have so painfully occupied the capital for the last few days, have been made the occasion of another attempt to disturb the tranquility of the capital—which, though presenting nothing of a very alarming character, cannot but be deeply deplored by every friend to the public order.

About 100 persons were arrested on Saturday and yesterday. Among them are, Messrs. Guinard, Beaumont, Recure, Desjardins, Lisbonne, Surrat, Gervais, Kerzosi, Kivail, Plagoniol, Duchatilet, Delsart, and Planet. A warrant was out against M. Cavaignac, but he was not found at home.

It is rumored that the Societe de l'Union de Julliet decided by a majority, notwithstanding the opposition of a great number of members, that it would assemble after the promulgation of the Associations Law, at the house of Gen. La Fayette, its President, to protest de facto and actively against the execution of the Law. It is added that the venerable President resisted this design with firmness, which is in perfect accord with his long and honorable political career, so deeply impressed with the unalterable sentiment of legality.—*Temps*.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

PARIS, April 9.—We have received by express a copy of a report made by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs to the States General of Holland on the 4th inst. This document commences by declaring that, contrary to every well founded expectation, the results of the negotiations continue to be less and less favorable. It then recapitulates a series of negotiations with the house of Nassau, and expresses regret for the failure of these, and the persistence of France and England in refusing to continue to treat until a consent to a cession part of Luxembourg is obtained. The Minister afterwards announces that negotiations had been renewed at Biberich with a view to prevail on the Duke of Nassau to give his consent, and enable King William to give to the world a proof of the sincerity of his political conduct.

The Courier Belge of the 4th has the following:—"The accounts from Holland state that the Prince of Orange has again returned to his head quarters, and the Dutch journals of the frontier mention movements of the troops. It is hoped that our government will continue to take every necessary measure for maintaining the security of Belgium."

Serious disturbances have occurred at Brussels. The Independent of the 6th inst. has the following:—"We had reason to hope that the tumult would have terminated last night, but this morning, at 9 o'clock, a mob assembled before the house of the Duke d'Urzel, in the Rue des Paroissens; the windows were completely smashed, and the rioters having forced their way into the house, were beginning to destroy the furniture; when the burgomaster interfered, addressed the people, and put an end to the disorder at this point. It soon, however, re-commenced in another. The hotel of the Prince de Ligne, in the Park, was assailed in its turn; the windows were broken, and the furniture thrown out into the street. It appears that the Prince expected an attack, for, from an early hour in the morning, he had a great quantity of his furniture carried away by the Rue de Grange. At the moment we are writing, a mob of several thousand persons is parading the streets with a tri-colored flag at its head, and shouting, A bas les Orangistes!"

BRUSSELS.—April 10.—Tranquillity is restored at this place.

AUSTRIA.

The Hamburg correspondent has the following of the 28th ult from Berlin:—"We learn from

Vienna that a Courier has been despatched to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, to convey to the French Government a declaration, that if the Canton of Berne should persist in refusing to expel the refugees, conformably to the orders of the Vorort, the Germanic Confederation will send a numerous division of federal troops into Switzerland. This declaration, moreover, adds, that the Canton of Berne, has set itself in direct opposition with the other European States, by the reception of the foreign rebels and the favorable treatment of the national demagogues. Lastly, a hint is given to the French Government that an intervention in this affair would be regarded by the Germanic Confederation as a declaration of war. Although Louis Philippe participates in this view of the question, it appears that his Council are not in accord upon it. It is believed here that the King of the French will employ his utmost efforts to bring about the expulsion of the Poles from Switzerland, and the removal of the revolutionists of that country; and if France will not receive these proscriptions, they will be sent to America.

SWITZERLAND.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 2d inst. has the following of the 27th ult. from Frankfurt—"There has been a report that the Polish refugees in Switzerland were about to join a party of revolutionists, and enter Frankfurt on the 3d of April, in order to renew the disturbances of last year. Such a scheme would be madness. Two of our ultra-liberals, the author Saderwein, and another very active member of this party, set out for Switzerland yesterday. The political prisoners here express much repentance for their conduct; they now see that they were but the blind instruments of a faction." The Gazette has the following from Vienna, dated the 27th ult.—"A grand sitting of the Congress was held yesterday, when the press was the subject in debate. In future the Ministers are to meet three times a week in general assembly."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The harrowing incident related in the following extract, was but one of the multitude, which occurred at the storming of Cuidad Rodrigo. It is taken from "Recollections of the war in Spain," by Lieutenant Kennedy.

"Passing through a narrow street with two Scottish Sergeants, I heard the shriek of a female. Looking up we saw at an open lattice, by the light of a lamp she bore, a girl about sixteen, her hair and dress disordered the expression of her olive countenance marked by anguish and and extreme terror. A savage in scarlet uniform dragged her backwards, accompanying the act with the vilest execrations in English. We entered the court-yard, where the haand of rapine had spared us the necessity of forcing a passage. My companions were humane, conscientious men, with the resoluteness that in military life almost invariably accompanies these qualities. Armed for whatever might ensue, they kept steadily by me until we arrived at a sort of corridor, from the extremity of which issued the tones of the same feminine voice imploring mercy in the Spanish tongue. Springing forward my foot slipped in a pool of blood. Before I could recover, the door of the apartment whither we were hurrying, opened, and two soldiers of my own company discharged their muskets at us, slightly wounding one of the gallant Scots. Intemperance had blinded the ruffians and frustrated their murderous intentions. We felled them to the ground, and penetrated into the chamber.

The room wherein we stood, had been devoted to the festivities of a retired family, of moderate fortune. It contained the remains of those decent elegancies that properly appertain to the stranger's apartment in a dwelling of the middle class. Mutilated pictures, and fragments of expensive mirrors, strewed the floor, which was uncarpeted and formed of different kinds of wood, curiously tessellated. An ebony cabinet, doubtless a venerable heirloom, had suffered as if from the stroke of a sledge. An antique sideboard lay overturned; a torn mantilla drooped on a sofa ripped and stained with wine. The white drapery, on which fingers steeped in gore had left their traces, hung raggedly from the wall.

On investigation, the sergeants found the dead body of a domestic, whose fusil and dagger showed that he had fought for the roof which covered him. His beard had been burned in derision with gun-powder. One of his ears was cut off and thrust into his mouth. In a garret recess for the storage of fruit, two female servants were hidden, who could scarcely be persuaded that they had nothing to fear. Having flown thither at the approach of the ferocious

intruders, they had suffered neither injury nor insult. They came to the room where I lingered over an object unconscious, alas! of my commiseration, and in accents half choked by sobs, called upon Donna Clara! I pointed to the alcove where the heart-broken lady had flung herself on the bleeding corpse of her grey-headed father. She, too, might have had a sheltering place, could her filial piety have permitted her to remain there when her high-spirited sire feebly strove to repel the violation of his heart.

Master of a few Spanish phrases, I used them in addressing some words of comfort to the ill-starred girl. They were to her as the song of the summer bird carolled to despair. Her sole return was a faintly recurring plaint, that seemed to say, "Let my soul depart in peace."

I motioned to her attendants to separate her from the beloved source of her unutterable sorrow. They could not comply with the application of force bordering upon violence. Bidding them desist, I signified a desire that they should procure some animating restorative. The sergeants withdrew. One of the women held the lamp; the other gently elevated her mistress's head. Kneeling by the couch in the alcove, I poured a little of the liquor into a glass, applied it to her lips—then took it away, until I had concealed my uniform beneath the torn mantilla.

Affliction, thou hast long been my yoke fellow! Thou has smitten to the core of my being with a frequent and a heavy hand; but I bless an all-wise, and all-merciful God, who tries that he may temper us, that I have not a second time been doomed to witness aught so crushing to the soul—so overwhelming in woe, as the situation of the young creature over whom I watched on the baleful midnight of our Victory.

She had battled with a might exceeding her sex's strength, against nameless indignities, and she bore the marks of the conflict. Her maiden attire was rent into shapelessness; her brow was bruised and swollen, her abundant hair, almost preternaturally black, streamed wildly over her bosom, revealing in its interstices fresh waving streaks of crimson, which confirmed the tale of the ultra-barbarian outrage; her cheek had borrowed the same fatal hue from the neck of her slaughtered parent, to whom, in her insensibility, she clung with "love strong as death." Daughter of Spain—well was it for thy sire that he has gone from a polluted world—well was it for him to whom thou wouldst have flown in thy desolateness, that his place was filled by a stranger to his wounded dove—one who, though devoted as a brother, could better bear up under the bitter ministrations of that hour!

Through the means adopted, she gave token of revival. Her hand had retained a small gold cross, and she raised to her lips. The clouded lids were slowly expanded from her large dark eyes. A low agonizing moan followed. I hastened to present the wine. In the act, the mantilla fell from the arm which conveyed the glass. Appallingly she shrieked, became convulsed—passed from fit to fit—expired.

At the present term of the Supreme Court, held in this city, the following gentlemen were duly admitted as Counsellors of said Court, viz:—

Hugh Halsey, William J. Cogswell, John L. De Long, Phillip S. Crooke, Cornelius Nagle, James S. Carpenter, Frederick W. Burke, John Cleveland, Jas. Flannagan, David M. Cowdry, Henry L. Clarke, William Bloomfield, John A. Morrel, William E. Dodge, Artemas Fay, John W. Hardman, David E. Wheeler, James O. Linderman, William W. Campbell, John T. Duryee, Eber Wheaton, Henry C. Townner, Livingston Livingston, Peter Morey, jun.

The following gentlemen were at the same time admitted as Attorneys of the said Court.

William Campbell, James D. McLaren, William Macvin, Albert Lockwood, Lewis B. Woodruff, Charles H. Dougherty, George Ireland Jr., George W. Wright, Samuel F. Butterworth, Alexander Hadden, William Winter, Abraham N. Wagener, Henry R. Winthrop, James N. White, Isaac A. Verplanck, Charles J. Taylor, Oscar W. Sturtevant, Charles E. Scoville, James R. Averill, Peter B. Manchester, Washington Hunt, John W. Craydon, Garrit L. Roof, Jacob H. Quimby, Robert E. Temple, William R. Smith, Henry T. Eddy.

The supreme Court have at the present term appointed the Hon. NATHAN WILLIAMS Clerk of said Court at Geneva, in the room of Wm. M. Oliver, resigned.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20.

SHIP BUILDING.—The Bank Panicles made a flourishing announcement, a few days ago, that no ship building was going on in this city, in consequence, of course, of Gen. Jackson's ruinous measures. They had watched the opportunity to make the announcement, when two or three ships had just been launched, but even then their statement was untrue. The Evening Post says—"In addition to the four ships now building, which we mentioned on Saturday, we understand that application has been made this morning to one of our oldest and most respectable ship builders, to build two ships forthwith, one of about 800, and the other upwards of 300 tons. We learn from the same source that the business of ship building is flourishing, and that prices are much better than they were last year." It really does seem as if the Bankites cannot even blunder upon a truth in making any statement relating to the patriotic measures of the Executive.

CAPT. BACK'S EXPEDITION.—The Post of yesterday contained the following letter received yesterday morning by the British Consul in this city:

"FORT RELIANCE, East end Great Slave Lake,
December 7, 1833.

"And now, my dear Sir, I must inform you that the expedition has advanced steadily in its humane and interesting object without having experienced any of those untoward circumstances that sometimes paralyze and cast a gloom over our best and most strenuous exertions.

"Every thing is in a fair train, and next year, under the guidance of Divine Providence, I trust we may be still in time to rescue suffering mortality from destruction.

"For obvious reasons I cannot be more explicit, but, at a future day it will not be among the least of my gratifications to afford you such information as our peregrinations may offer to excite and awaken your interest. "I remain, my dear Sir, &c."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The other side!—The Richmond Enquirer, of last Friday, holds the following language with regard to the result of the Election in Virginia:

The friends of the Administration (we speak of things as they are now,) are 58 or 59 in the House of Delegates—and 19 or 20 in the Senate. What change may take place, in this "age of revolution"—and how far the Administration will gain or lose friends by its measures until the meeting of the next Legislature, this deponent saith not. The Administration is now stronger among the members elect, than it was at the last session. Counting Culpeper as ultimately gained, on sifting the polls, and without estimating two doubtful counties on either side, the Administration has gained two more than it has lost in the House of Delegates, and making use of the Senatorial election as a test, it has gained four in the Senate—making six votes gain—or 12 nett votes in the next Legislature. Many of those who are placed as Anti to the Administration, are also Anti to the Bank—Dr. Curtis, for instance, of Hanover, who turned out Mr. Roane, declared himself in his Circular, a decided Bank man—and so, from what we have heard since the Election, will be the case with many of the other Anties, so called. Thus, it will turn out, that whatever many of the Delegates or Senators may think as to the act of the Administration, a decided majority of both will be found against the renewal of the Bank.

MR. KNEELAND'S TRIAL FOR "BLASPHEMY."—The Boston Daily Advertiser says "The jury had this case given them on Friday morning, at half past 10 o'clock. About 4 o'clock P. M. they came into Court, and the foreman declared that they could not agree on a verdict. Judge Putnam directed them to retire. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, they came into Court, insisting that they could not agree. The jury was then discharged."

Mr. John Salmon has requested us to state that he wishes to withdraw from the temporary General Committee appointed at the late Working Men's Meeting.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 16.

In the Senate no business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. C. P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for rebuilding the frigate Congress. It was twice read and committed. Mr. Mardis's resolution was further discussed, and finally withdrawn by the mover. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Polk brought forward the Harbor bill, the Cumberland road bill, and the bill making appropriations for fortifications. These bills were discussed and amended, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which we several weeks ago offered to any attorney of the Bank of the United States, in or out of Congress, or to any other person who would let the public know what part of the Constitution, or law, or either, was violated by the President, in the removal of Duane, or the Deposites, no one has come forward to claim. Still hearing so much said, by honorable and conscientious men, of the actual breaking of the Constitution and laws, in this matter, and being exceedingly curious to see the said broken parts, and anxious to help to mend them, let it cost what it will, we, therefore, do hereby agree to **DOUBLE THE ABOVE NAMED** reward, upon compliance with the condition mentioned. The cash is ready to be paid to the fortunate discoverer of the said broken parts, at the office of the North American, in the city of Washington, in good, hard, Jackson, money, pure gold, seven times tried, like the old soldier himself, through the fiery furnace Newspapers, all over the United States, are requested to give this advertisement a few insertions.—*Washington North American.*

[From the Philadelphia Trades' Union.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF TRADES.

The proposal made by the New York Trades' Union, for holding a National Convention of Trades in that city, on the 2d of July next, is the most important step that has ever been taken "to advance the moral and intellectual dignity of the laboring classes, sustain their pecuniary interests, and succor the oppressed." We know that there is sufficient intelligence and courage among the sons of toil to accomplish these high objects—that, to insure success, it only needs a full and efficient Union to give a proper direction to their resources—and we are fully convinced that the call of our brethren will be promptly and cordially responded to by all to whom it has been addressed.

A period has now been fixed for the most important class of our citizens to meet and deliberate on the best means to rid themselves of evils that are keenly felt, and should be speedily removed. A meeting of the representatives from the different parts of the Union will be able to point out the abuses and oppressions that every where exist, and unmask the deformity of a system that turns a deaf ear to the calls of justice, and disregards the rights of the industrious. The combined wisdom and energy of the American Mechanics will give a moral impulse that will be felt throughout the Union. *They never yet have spoken with united voice!*—Every species of vice has been hunted up, and held forth to public scorn,—but the great sin of "grinding the face of the poor," has only been theoretically denounced, but never practically opposed by those who stand out as the champion of the morals of the people. But the implements of industry will for a short season be laid aside, and those who best understand their own rights, and know the injustice and oppression that has been exercised towards their brethren, will meet with firm hearts and clear minds to devise measures to wipe out the stains that now tarnish our annals, and place the rewards of industry on a basis as secure as the foundation of our everlasting hills.

There is but one opinion among those with whom we have conversed respecting a National Convention, and that is a decided approbation of it. Some doubts have been expressed as to what time it should be held. We presume, however, the 2d of July will be late enough; and sooner the great work of reformation is commenced the better. In this vicinity numerous attempts have been made to curtail the already scanty compensation of Working Men, which met with manly resistance, but the aggressors have so

often succeeded, that they are reluctant to yield to the demands of justice and honesty. We have heard the same stories of repeated wrongs from every quarter where there has been a press that would speak out. The time has arrived for prudent and determined action.

"THE JACKSON STAR, and Daily Orb" is the new title of a penny paper published in Philadelphia, which till yesterday was called "The Orb." From yesterday's number we take the following article:

A numerous meeting of the Useful Classes (the Working Men) was held at New York on Thursday evening last, to take into consideration measures for the suppression of Paper Money, Banking, and all Licensed Monopolies, and with pleasure we see they are determined to pursue their object until complaint shall no longer be made. The Aristocracy talk of hard times, because they cannot double the interest on their money, or invest it in some safety fund at forty per cent., but did they suffer all the tortures that the useful classes now feel—brought down upon them by this same privileged order—they would disclaim all allegiance with them, and unitedly adopt such measures as would render them equal and independent, to say the least. These meeting cannot too strongly be recommended in all sections of the country.

The North American, a new paper published at Washington, is publishing the excellent Essays of Mr. Gouge on Banking. We recommend to republican editors generally to furnish themselves with Mr. Gouge's work, for the purpose of making extracts from it.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Moscow, Mason, of Portland, 110 ds fm Manila.
Brig Tallmadge, Grant, St. Johns, F. 10 days.
Br. brig Atlantic, Smith, Aberdeen, 60 days.
Sw. brig Ulla, Hillman, Gelle, 64 days.
Sw. brig Atlas, Folk, Stockholm, 53 days.
Brig Atlas, Henth, Alexandria.
Brig Hope Retrieve, Flinn, Philadelphia.
Brig Chanticleer, Martin, 3 days from Port au Prince.
Brig Maryland, Ryder, 14 ds fm St. Croix.
Brig Talmay, St. John, 10 ds fm St. John.
Schr. Nassau, Libby, Richmond.
Schr. Portia, Sneden, Savannah, 6 days.
Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport.
Schr. Potomac, Jennings, Alexandria.
Schr. Ann, Williams, and Deborah, Hiler, Philad.
Schr. Waterloo, Briggs, Philad.
Schr. Charles Carroll, Philad. for Albany.
Schr. Splendid, Coursen, Richmond.
Schr. Repeater, Sandford, 6 ds fm Wilmington.
Schr. Hope and Susan, Dixon, 2 ds fm Philad.
Schr. Fixture, Rocket, 7 ds fm Wilmington.
Schr. Norfolk, Osborn, 3 ds fm Norfolk.
Schr. Tom Wood, 2 ds fm Brandywine.
Schr. David B. Crane, Bibbins, 7 ds fm Darien.
Schr. Eliza Williams, Burris, of New London, 21 days from New Orleans.
Schr. John Brooks, Tarr, 7 ds fm Gloucester.
Schr. Pequod, Baker, 7 ds fm Boston.
Schr. Visiter, Atwood, 7 ds fm Boston.
Sloop Meridian, Rogers, 2 ds fm Providence.
Schr. Hudson, Sherwood, 4 ds fm Boston.
New schr Henry Lee, Hurd, fm Conn. river.
Schr. Nile, Baker, 4 ds fm Boston.
Schr. Jane, Pendleton, 8 ds fm Camden.
Schr. Henry, Nichols, 8 ds fm Bangor.
Schr. Factor, Spaulding, 10 ds fm Lubec.
Sloop George, Coleman, 4 ds fm Nantucket.
Sloop Traveller, Bunker, 4 ds fm do.

CLEARED.

Brigs Midas, (Br.) Kenneth, Liverpool; Sardius, Riche, Bordeaux and a market; Rapid, Barton, Havana; Vermont, Morris, Fall River, Mass.; Mary, Beach, Darien, Ga.; Amelia Strong, Sheffield, do.; Augusta, Lane, Portsmouth; Carrabasett, Hamilton, Portland; schrs. Gov. Tyler, Williams, St. Vincent; Spy, Smith, Charleston; Samuel L. Southard, Sharpe, Wilmington, N. C.; Henry Clay, Powers, Petersburg; Virginian, Bedell, Norfolk; Reeside, Davis, Boston; Trio, Nickerson, do.; Boston, Howes, do.; William Wallace, Baker, do.; Francis, Swift, New Bedford; Perseverance, Crowell, Philad.; Star, Somers, do.; Shamrock, Burke, do.

PASSENGERS.

In the Turbo, from Havre—Messrs. J. M'Laughlin, J. G. Butler, F. C. Brinck, and 117 in the steerage.
In the Poland, from Havre—Mr. Robert B. Patten and lady; Augustus Greele and lady, Miss H. Booraem and servant, Mr. H. A. Booraem, A. Loubat, J. H. Livingston, Robt. Livingston Eugene Livingston, all of New York; John Henry Gray and lady, of Boston, John Whittenhall and lady, of England, Miss Ellen Hemphill, of Philad. Miss Elmina L. De Cost, of N. York, Madame Pauline Henu, of France, Theodore Hilyard and lady, of Germany, Alto Hilyard, do. J. Alexander, Samuel Miller, jr. Princeton, N. J., D. F. Dewitt, of Philad. Henry Roguet, of Dublin, Joseph Mensal, of Poland, and 191 in the steerage.
In the Mississippi, from N. Orleans—Mr. Packard and lady, Mrs. Waddington, Miss S. Waddington, Miss F. Waddington and servant, Mrs. Herman, 3 children and servant, Miss Potts, Messrs. W. S. Maddington, Oxnard, Lafitte, Gourjeor, E. F. Forrest, Allen, Piatt, Roper, Lodge, Offensend, Higfields, At-burst and servt, Cayoyos, Goodloe, Timmon, Reynolds, Pas-bone, Collet and servt, Montrosel, Redon, and 44 in the steerage.

CAN I FORGET.

BY JOHN MACKAY WILSON.

Can I forget the woody braes
Where love and innocence foregather;
Where aft in early summer days
I've crooned a sang amang the heather?
Can I forget my father's hearth,—
My mother by the ingle spinin',
Their weel pleased look to see the mirth
O' a' the bairnies round them rinnin'?

It was a wae fu' hour to me
When I frae them an' love departed;
The tear was in my mither's e'e,—
My father blest me—broken hearted;
My aulder brithers took my hand,
The younkers a' ran frae me greetin'!
But waur than this—I couldna stand
My faithfu' lassie's fareweel meetin'!

Can I forget her parting kiss,
Her last fond look an' true love token?
Forget an hour sae dear as this?
Forget! the word shall ne'er be spoken!
Forget!—na, though the foam'n' sea,
High hills, and mony a sweepin' river,
May lie between their hearth an' me,
My heart shall be at home for ever.

THE PATRIOTIC SHOEMAKER.—Mr. Timothy Bennett, a shoemaker, resided in the village of Hamton-Wick, near Richmond, in Surrey. The first passage from this village to Kingston-upon-Thames, through Bushby Park, (a royal demense) had been for many years shut up from the public. This honest Englishman, "unwilling," as he said, "to leave the world worse than he found it," consulted a lawyer upon the practicability of recovering this road, and the probable expense of a legal process. "I have seven hundred pounds," said this honest patriot, "which I should be willing to bestow upon this attempt. It is all I have, and has been saved through a long course of industry." The lawyer informed him that no such sum would be necessary to produce such result; and Timothy determined accordingly to proceed with vigor in the prosecution of this public claim. In the meantime Lord Halifax, ranger of Bushy Park, was made acquainted with his intentions, and sent for him. An excellent engraving of Mr. Bennett is still extant, which represents him of a firm and complacent aspect, sitting down in the attitude of his conversation with his lordship. The inscription beneath the engraving is, "Timothy Bennett, Hamton-Wick, near Middlesex, shoemaker, aged 75." "And who are you?" inquired his lordship, "that have the assurance to meddle in this affair?" "My name, my lord, is Timothy Bennett, shoemaker of Hamton-Wick. I remember, an't please your lordship, when I was a young man, sitting at my work, the people cheerfully passed by to Kingston market; but now, my lord, they are forced to go round about, through a hot, sandy road, ready to faint beneath their burdens, and I am "unwilling it was his favorite expression) to leave the world worse than I found it." "This, my lord, I humbly represent, is the reason of my conduct." "Begone, you are an impertinent fellow," replied his lordship. However, upon more mature reflection, being convinced of the equity of the claim, and anticipating the ignominy of defeat, "Lord Halifax, the nobleman, nonsuited by Timothy Bennett, shoemaker," he desisted in his opposition, and opened the road, which is enjoyed without molestation, to this day. He died in 1756. Such a disinterested instance of public virtue is highly worthy of being recorded; and though it may not be in the power of every one to suggest valuable improvements, or to confer lasting benefits on posterity, yet each may like the patriotic Bennett, ENDEAVOR at least, not to leave the world worse than he found it.—Crispin Anecdotes.

LONDON, April 9.—Upwards of two thousand persons have left the London docks within the last three weeks for Upper and Lower Canada, New South Wales, and New York, and there are not less than twenty large ships now fitting out in these docks for conveying passengers to the colonies. Yesterday the *George Clinton*, Am. ship, and the *Adventure*, a Br. vessel, left St. Catherine's and London docks with upwards of 300 emigrants for the United States. Among them are mechanics of every description, agricultural laborers, excavators, and others. The *George Clinton* and the *Adventure* also carry out a great number of cabin passengers.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

It is stated in the *Lynchburg Virginian*, that one of the Cherokee delegation of Indians, on his way to Washington on a mission from the tribe, was arrested in Crawford county, Arkansas Territory, for debt, and required to give bail. He was discharged by two justices of the peace, upon the ground that as the ambassador of a foreign power, he could not be held to bail. This is a new variety of the Indian Question.

Benjamin F. Seaborn, convicted of setting fire to the city of Raleigh, N. C. in 1832, whose case was carried before the Supreme Court, has been sentenced for execution on Friday 30th May.

Instructions have been forwarded to Com. Wadsworth, in the Pacific Ocean, directing him to despatch home one of the sloops under his command by way of India, and to visit if practicable without great delay or danger, the Feejee and Pelew Islands, inquiring for and taking on board any American whaler or citizens who may feel desirous to return to their native country.—*Star*.

The mansion house of the late Hon. William Gray, in Summer street, Boston, has been sold for \$40,000.

The people of Rhode Island have voted, by a majority of 502, in favor of constructing a State Prison.

MAMMOTH DANDELION.—They sent us, that we might look at and admire it, this morning, a dandelion of monstrous growth. It is only twenty days from the seed, but measures six feet in circumference, and weighs 4 lbs. 3 ozs. It was raised by Mr. G. Pierce of Charlestown, and may be seen at No 17 North Market street. When placed on the floor it might be mistaken for an ingeniously constructed mat. A Spaniel dog could coil himself up on it, and enjoy as comfortable a *snooze* as on his master's hearth rug.—*Bost. Tran.*

THE PRESIDENCY.—The signs of the times are indeed portentous of future events. Our nomination for the Presidency appears to be gaining ground in the West and North very rapidly. Col. R. M. Johnson, the gallant, heroic, and favorite son of Kentucky, has been nominated by a State Convention, which consisted of 130 delegates, and met at Frankfort, Ky. on the 10th ult.—*Virginia Rep.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Silman Flanders from the East, who had been in prison, on a charge of Mutiny, while on board the ship *Boston*, on her passage from Charleston to London, and thence to New York; fell down suddenly in prison yesterday about 3 o'clock, P. M. and soon after died in a fit of apoplexy, as proved by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—*Daily Advertiser.*

As a physical bad taste consists in being pleased only with high seasoning and curious dishes, so a bad taste in the arts is pleased only with studied ornament, and feels not the pure beauty of Nature. The best taste in every species of cultivation is to imitate Nature with the highest fidelity, energy and grace.—*Voltaire.*

A GOOD BULL.—A lady in the neighborhood of Holborn, was applied to by an Irishman, to procure his admission into an hospital. "My friend," said the lady, "it is out of my power to do any thing for you, as I am a subscriber to the *lying-in* hospital." "My dear jewel," replied Pat, "it's the very place I mean, for my landlord swears if I don't pay my rent to night, he'll be after turning me out of doors, and I have no house to lie in."

Mr. Frazee's bust of Dr. Bowditch in the National Academy of Design, is a grand head, marked with the tokens of thought and intellect. There is a noble simplicity about the execution which does great honor to the talent of the artist. Mr. Frazee has a bust of Webster nearly finished, and is just left the city to execute another of Chief Justice Marshall.—*Post.*

CURIOUS FACTS.—One pint of water converted into steam fills a space of nearly 2000 pints, and rises the piston of a steam engine, with a force of many thousand pounds. It may afterwards be condensed, and reappear as a pint of water.

A grain of blue vitriol or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water so that in every drop the color may be perceived; and a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years.

An immense weight may be raised a short distance by first tightening a dry rope between it and a support, and then wetting the rope. The moisture imbibed into the rope by capillary attraction causes it to become shorter.

In the last line but one of the **PLEDGE**, published yesterday, the word "or" was improperly introduced by the compositor.

All persons given to anger are apt to dwell on the provocation they have received, and utterly forget the provocation they gave.

PRINTING.

Job Printing, of every description, executed, at short notice, at the office of the *Working Man's Advocate*, No. 6 Thames street.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

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Persons possessing Nos. 5 and 7, Vol. I. of "The Man," who do not wish to preserve them, will confer a favor on some who do by returning them to the office.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

Wanted, two or three additional carriers for this paper. Those acquainted with the business will be preferred.

MARRIAGES.

James Wormsly to Eleanor Hilton.
May 15, by Rev. F. T. Tiffany, Duncan P. Pell, of New York to Miss Anna Clarke.
May 14, at Moriches, Mr. Coe S. Downing, of Brooklyn, to Miss Jerusha Havens.

DEATHS.

On Sunday afternoon, after a short illness, Mr. Abraham Levy, aged 58 years.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms, at 17 Mott street. my19 2to*

G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker, has removed from 71 Chambers street to 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. my17 tf

KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRY.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the *Working Man's Advocate*, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, \$0 02
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AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N. H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) 124

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 151

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. \$1 00

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given. Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to. my17

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's *American Banking System*, Price \$1 00
Cobbett's *Paper against Gold*, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 151
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20
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*The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.